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functions which demand greater effort of attention. Henri related his experiences in conjunction with Binet as regards "individuality;" he enumerated the various brief mental tests which they had employed for this purpose; all, however, had proved unsatisfactory, and now they could only recommend long systematic investigation of each subject. The present writer sketched out some general improvements in the method of calculating psychical correlations. Külpe read a valuable paper on Abstraction, showing experimentally its paramount rôle in all apperceptive mentation. The youthful experimental science of Testimony (Aussage) was represented by Stern and Fräulein Borst, who dealt particularly with the different reminiscent accuracy of things heard as compared to things seen, of written testimony as compared to oral, and with the comparative reliability of men, women and children; above all, they pointed out the need that children should be taught to testify. Other papers were read—many of them very important—by Schumann, Guttman, Tschermak, Benussi, Stern, Struyken, Alrutz, Heymans, Wreschner, Ranschburg, R. Müller Elsenhans, Ach, Martius, Ettlinger, Groos, Siebeck, Marbe, Ament, Lay, Exner and Watt. Several who had promised contributions, including Stumpf, Meumann, and Ziehen, had unfortunately been prevented from attending.

The other and at least equally interesting part of the proceedings consisted in an exhibition of apparatus. Martius showed an arrangement for transmitting light rays in exactly measurable quantity and duration. Three new tachistoscopes were presented, each with a special advantage; that of Erdmann and Dodge brought the whole field to view with perfect simultaneousness; in Schumann's, the object to be seen was immediately followed by a bright light, which destroyed the after-image and thus secured real momentariness of vision; while Wirth's mirror permitted instantaneous change of any desired portion of the regarded card (or other optical stimulus). Wirth, Ranschburg and Alber exhibited instruments for exposing a number of syllables, figures, colors, etc. in continuous succession, as a test of perception or memory. Zeiss showed a new stereoscope with micrometer. Stern's Tonevariator proved able to demonstrate beats, difference-tones, etc., with unusual distinctness. Spearman's monochord admitted adjustment down to 1/10 v. d.; his æsthesiometer, having a third point at 45° to the normal pair, rendered it possible to apply single stimuli to any surface *perpendicularly*. Struycken had constructed a valuable instrument for measuring auditory acuteness in micro-millimeters. Sommer demonstrated a variety of ingenious clinical inventions: one of them, on being attached to the patient's pulse, translated the beats into musical tones whose rhythm varied characteristically with every psychic disturbance; another graphically registered the smallest movement of arm or leg in any direction, and curves thus obtained from patients with dementia præcox, alcoholism, etc., presented in each case readily distinguishable symptoms. Many other useful apparatus, photographs, statistical table, and reports were laid out for inspection.

The proceedings closed by founding a permanent national Psychological Society.

C. SPEARMAN.

L'Année psychologique, publié par A. Binet avec la collaboration de H. BEAUNIS, V. HENRI et TH. RIBOT, Vol. X. Paris, Masson et Cie. 1904, Price 15 f.

This volume contains among the other original articles by Prof. Binet: the first, the leading article of the volume, "*La création littéraire*," a psychological portrait of M. Paul Hervieu; a Summary of

the Work Undertaken by the Société de psychologie de l'enfant; On Questions of Cephalometrical Technique; and on Graphology and its indications with regard to sex, age and intelligence. The other original articles are by Lecaillon, on the Biology and Psychology of a Spider (*Chiracanthium cornifex*); by Bourdon and Dide on a Case of Continuous Amnesia with tactile asymbolia, complicated with other troubles; by Larguier des Bancelles on Methods of Memorization; by H. Michel on Spencer and Renouvier; and by Zwaademaker on the Sensibility of the Ear to Sounds of Different Pitch. These are followed by the usual sections of general and special reviews and the bibliography for 1903.

The list of original articles above gives some hint of a widening of the field of the *L'Année* of which the editors make more definite announcement in a prepatory note. *L'Année* will publish in future every year or every two years, as may be required, general bibliographical and critical reviews covering literature in fields adjacent to that of psychology, and in carrying out this plan the editors have secured the assistance of the following distinguished savants: For *Cytology*, Hennequay; *Anatomy of the Central Nervous System*, van Schuchten; *Physiology of the Nervous System, etc.*, Fredericq; *Pathology of the Nervous System, etc.*, Grassel and Pitres; *Mental Pathology*, Simon; *Anthropology*, Deniker; *Sociology*, Durkheim; *Criminology*, Lacasagne; *Psychology of Children*, Madam Fuster; *Pedagogy of Normal Children*, Blum; *Pedagogy of Abnormal Children*, Demoor; *Ethics and Philosophy*, Bonnier, Boutroux, Leuba, Molapert, Metchnikoff and Poincaré.

This number though of the usual form and appearance bears the imprint of a new publisher, Masson et Cie, 120 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris.

Le Comte de Gobineau et l'Aryanisme Historique, par ERNEST SEILLÈRE. Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris, 1903. pp. 450. (La Philosophie de l'Impérialisme, I.)

This is a pious attempt by a discriminating but loyal pupil to sum up the unique views of Count de Gobineau some twenty years after his death. He has prefixed a brief account of his life which he divides into three periods: the theoretical, the Asiatic and the ascetic. In the first he produces his essay on the inequality of the human races which he divides into three: the white, the yellow and the melanian, the former being incalculably superior and who must be served by the other two. Only the Aryans are rapidly developing and of these he seems to think the Germans the best. The impending future solidarity which will reorganize society under Aryan leadership is his goal. In the next period he becomes not only orientalized but almost a mystic and cabalist. The third period was greatly dominated by his relations with Richard Wagner. It would be difficult to say which exerted the greatest influence upon the other. Both co-operated for some time as contributors in the Bayreuth Blaetter.

In Search of a Siberian Klondike as narrated by Washington B. Vanderlip, the chief actor, and herein set forth by Homer B. Hulbert. The Century Co., New York, 1903. pp. 315.

This is a description of an interesting Kamchatkan excursion with dog sledges and various adventures with drifts and blizzards, and has copious illustrations.

La Société Japonaise, par ANDRÉ BELLESSERT. Perrin et Cie, Paris, 1904. pp. 412.

This is a chatty book of a pneumatic writer who has three times